

A Testimonial to Mr. Mackenzie.

There is—or ought to be—some talk of getting up a fitting testimonial to Mr. MACKENZIE, on the occasion of his retirement from the leadership of the Reform Party—something more substantial than a column of eulogy from the *Globe*, or a gracious certificate of good character from the *Mail*. It is presumable that the delay in bringing this project forth is due entirely to the difficulty of deciding upon a suitable present, and Mr. GUR therefore comes to the aid of the Party with a few suggestions.

As testimonials are always given and accepted, not on account of their intrinsic value, but as a slight acknowledgement, &c., &c., it will not be necessary to go to any great expense in the matter. Something cheap will do. It is desirable, however, that the present, whatever shape it may take, shall be symbolical, emblematic, allegorical and typical of the sentiments of the Reform Party towards the distinguished gentleman in question, and something decidedly cheap would, in Mr. Gur's opinion, best fill these conditions. Any of the following articles might therefore be appropriately selected.

A mahogany *What-Not*, suggestive of the question, *what* would the Opposition *not* do to get back into office?

A gorgeously embossed copy of Burns' poem about "*Man's inhumanity to man*," typical of the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. MACKENZIE "resigned" the leadership.

An oil painting entitled "*JONAH cast overboard*," typical of the roughness of the political sea.

A *jar of honey*, typical of the sweetness of disposition which an official position is apt to beget in a man who is not naturally a CHESTERFIELD.

These hints are thrown out in the most humble and kindly manner, and the list might be greatly increased if Mr. Gur only had time.

The "Safe" Man.

We all know some one who is invariably mentioned as a "safe man," and if our acquaintance with him is intimate we also know that he is a very dull person. The reputation of being "safe" is gained by a total absence of originality coupled with a capacity to hold firmly the prejudices and opinions of the majority of one's acquaintances. Long after a new idea has been knocked into the public head by some enthusiast, the safe man finds himself in possession of it and gains additional reputation for safety by cautiously announcing it as his own. He could never have been convinced that the earth is round by argument, and believes it only because everybody says so. He is certain that honesty is the best policy, but suspects himself of dangerous ingenuity when he asserts that one should be honest on other than political grounds. Uncommon sense he supposes to be a denser kind of common sense—a sort of double distilled stupidity, and therefore very admirable. He is the natural enemy of clever people, resents their humor and sprightliness, asserts that they are "given to notions," and feels dimly that he thus hints that they may take a notion to steal, or commit burglary. He is essentially the creature of routine and only loses a reputation for good judgment when something unusual requires to be done. It would be impossible for him to cheat except in a strictly legal and moral way, and he goes to church twice on Sunday with the utmost regularity. He is neither a bad man nor a good man, nor a very mean man, but simply an average person, except in reasoning power, of which he has not an atom, relying solely on his memory of other men's conclusions for guidance. He is seldom found out to be a humbug, lives greatly respected, and no one cares a button when he dies except some other dull man in his office who succeeds to his place, and by many years of cautious stupidity gains a great reputation for being safe.

Fables.**THE UNLICENSED PRACTITIONER.**

An unlicensed practitioner put M. D. on his sign and was immediately summoned by the regular Physicians to appear before the Police Magistrate for punishment. But that functionary refused to fine, saying "Proof of an overt act is required, and in this case I can infer only an intention to kill."

Moral. The worst intentions are not always at fault (legally.)

THE DISAPPOINTED MILKMAN.

A dealer in pure country milk reflected, as he fed his cows on swill in a back street, "This swill will make one hundred gallons of milk, which I shall sell for \$16. By twenty days sales I shall get \$320, enough to buy a hearse, with which to bury the children of my customers. Knowing just where deaths are likely to occur I shall have a great advantage in competing for funerals. It is evident that there are millions in the combined swill-milk and hearse business." But that morning no one would buy from him because of the *Globe's* articles.

Moral. Advertise extensively in the newspapers.

THE SCOTCH TERRIER AND THE IRISH POODLE.

An alert Scotch Terrier and a discontented Irish Poodle, being chained together set out in search of a Place where Loaves and Fishes abound. For a long time the Terrier led the way, but at last the Poodle demanded to go first.

"Will ye be gaun strecht on?" inquired the Terrier.

"No," answered the discontented Poodle, "I'll show you a trick worth two of that."

"Ay now, but what'll the master say? 'Divil a hair I care,' answered the Poodle. Let me speak now. Instead of going slowly to the Loaves and Fishes let us stop a Pacific Railway train, and by thus saving the country the expense of running it, we shall gain the gratitude of the people, be fed at their expense and no longer require the master's assistance."

"Siccan a plan I neer thocht on," said the Terrier, "but gang your ain gait. I'm with ye for once, though not wi' gude will."

Whereupon the Poodle invited his companion to stand with him whining on the track before a train bound through for the west, and both were cut up into pieces just the right size for the sausage machine.

Moral? No—there was nothing moral in the whole affair.

A Niagara hackman has committed suicide by jumping into the river. The fact that he charged a passenger only \$10 an hour, a few days before the jump, is conclusive evidence of his insanity.

**WELLAND CANAL****NOTICE**

TO

BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless

made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and the residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

xiv-21-10

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.****TENDERS FOR FENCING.**

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for wire fencing to be erected, where required, on the line of Railway in Manitoba. Parties tendering will furnish specifications, drawings and samples of the fence, or different kinds of fence they propose to erect, and also of the Farm Gates and fastenings proposed to be employed. The prices must be for the work erected and in every respect completed.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Fencing" will be received up to Noon on Tuesday, the 1st of June next.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 26th April, 1880.**LACHINE CANAL.****NOTICE**

TO

Machinist-Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

xiv-21-8t

For a GOOD SMOKE

USE MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each plug.

If you want GOOD CLOTHING go to

FAWCETT'S 287 YONGE ST.

First-Class workmanship and GOOD FIT guaranteed.